

Appl. No. 09/998,391  
Amdt. dated 10/06/2004  
Reply to Office Action of 07/09/2004

**REMARKS**

The Examiner is thanked for the telephone interview of October 5, 2004. Claims 1 - 24 are pending in the present Application. In the above-identified Office Action, the Examiner objected to the Specification (i.e., the ABSTRACT and the SUMMARY of the Invention). Further, the Examiner rejected Claims 1, 7, 13 and 19 under 35 U.S.C. §102(e) as being anticipated by Li et al. (US Patent 6,631,496). Claims 2 - 6, 8 - 12, 14 - 18 and 20 - 24 were rejected under 35 U.S.C. §103(a) as being unpatentable over Li et al. in view of Khan (US Patent 6,546,393).

In reviewing the Specification, Applicants have encountered a few typographical/grammatical errors which have been corrected. Applicants have also amended the Specification to include the Serial Nos. of all Related Applications. Further, Applicants have amended the ABSTRACT OF THE DISCLOSURE as well as provided a new SUMMARY OF THE INVENTION. For the reasons stated more fully below, Applicants submit that the claims are allowable over the applied references. Hence, reconsideration, allowance and passage to issue are respectfully requested.

As stated in the SPECIFICATION, users may create sub-folders into which related bookmarked Web pages may be stored. However, the user has to create the sub-folders and meticulously assign appropriate titles to each sub-folder. In addition, the user has to be careful to store each bookmarked Web page into the proper sub-folder. But even then, the user still has to be mindful that a sub-

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folder does not hold too many related bookmarked Web pages lest the purpose of arranging the pages into sub-folders be defeated.

Furthermore, there may be times when Web pages bookmarked in different sub-folders may be related. The present invention provides a way of arranging a plurality of related bookmarked Web pages into one folder or sub-folder.

In accordance with the teachings of the invention, a keyword or a phrase is used to search Web pages bookmarked in the two or more sub-folders. All Web pages that contain the keyword or phrase are placed into a newly-created folder or sub-folder.

The invention is set forth in claims of varying scopes of which Claim 1 is illustrative.

1. A method of merging two or more sub-folders into one sub-folder in a bookmark folder comprising the steps of:

***using a keyword or a phrase to search Web pages bookmarked in the two or more sub-folders;***

creating a sub-folder into which all Web pages searched that contain the keyword or phrase are to be stored; and

storing bookmarks to all the Web pages that contain the keyword or phrase into the created sub-folder. (Emphasis added.)

The Examiner rejected the independent claims (i.e., Claims 1, 7, 13 and 19) under 35 U.S.C. §102(e) as being anticipated by Li et al. Applicants respectfully disagree.

Li et al. purport to disclose a system for personalizing, organizing and managing bookmarks.  
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According to the teachings of Li et al., three methods of collecting bookmarks are disclosed (see column 7, lines 47 - 53). In the first method, an interactive search of the Internet is used to collect the bookmarks. Particularly, upon receiving results of a query from a search engine, a user may select one, some or all of the results to bookmark. After the selection, the system: (1) downloads the documents represented by the selected URLs; (2) parses the downloaded documents for meta-data such as links, keywords etc.; (3) indexes the URLs of the documents; and (4) classifies the URLs into categories (see column 8, lines 5 - 22). Thus, Web pages that are being bookmarked are automatically placed in categories as identified by certain criteria (i.e., meta-data such as links, keywords etc.).

In the second method, the bookmarks are collected by a batch search or navigation process called "crawling." Crawling is achieved by a number of steps including (1) obtaining one or more seed URLs; (2) the seed URLs are then traversed for a specified number of levels of links pointing to the documents of the seed URLs and traversing a specified number of levels of links pointed to by the documents of the seed URLs. The documents of the seed URLs are then downloaded and parsed. The URLs of the downloaded documents in each level are used as seed URLs for the next level etc. until the specified level is reached (see column 8, lines 26 - 60).

In the third method, the bookmarks are collected automatically. In this method, the system tracks user Internet access behaviors to gather access frequency and

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dates of visits to specific Web pages. The system also keeps track of the URLs that refer to the URLs visited as well as URLs that are referred from a particular URL and dates on which such navigations occur. The URLs that have been visited with an access frequency higher than a specified value within a certain time period are automatically bookmarked. This automatic bookmark works under the rationale that Web pages that a user accesses frequently are more likely to be revisited (see column 10, lines 14 - 61).

The Examiner stated that Li et al. teach the limitations of using a keyword or a phrase to search Web pages bookmarked in two or more bookmark sub-folders in column 8, lines 35 - 39. Applicants respectfully disagree.

In column 8, lines 35 - 39, Li et al. disclose that a user may specify a set of criteria to identify seed URLs for crawling purposes. The set of criteria includes KEYWORDS. However, as mentioned above, crawling is used to collect Web pages to be bookmarked. Thus, the criteria (e.g., keywords) are used to search Web pages that have not yet been bookmarked. By contrast, the claimed invention uses the keywords to search Web pages that have already been bookmarked. All bookmarked Web pages that contain the keywords are then placed (or reclassified) into another bookmark sub-folder.

Consequently, Li et al. do not teach, show or suggest a method of using a keyword or a phrase to search Web pages bookmarked in two or more sub-folders and to place into another sub-folder (i.e., reclassify) all the bookmarked Web pages that contain the keywords as claimed.

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Khan, the other applied reference, purports to teach a method of generating a prioritized network site directory. According to Khan, a Web directory is typically compiled by listing any and all sites submitted for inclusion under a category by their Webmaster. Quality assurance relating to usefulness of a site to a visitor is usually either largely skipped or handled cursorily by the Web directory administrator. Khan then provides a method by which a user may categorize these Web sites.

But, as in the case of Li et al., Khan does not teach, show or suggest a method of using a keyword or a phrase to search Web pages bookmarked in two or more bookmark sub-folders and creating a sub-folder into which all Web pages searched that contain the keyword or phrase are to be stored as claimed.

Consequently, Claim 1, as well as its dependent claims, should be allowable. Independent Claims 7, 13 and 19, which all incorporate the above-emboldened-italicized limitations in the above-reproduced claim 1, together with their dependent claims should also be allowable. Hence, Applicants once more respectfully request reconsideration, allowance and passage to issue of the claims in the application.

Respectfully submitted,  
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